sculptured with slender riblets parted by wider intervals; the riblets then become irregular and weaker; at and below the shoulder they disappear, and the whorls are nearly smooth and flat to the last, which is ribbed, the ribs rather strong but irregular on the last half whorl, which is straightened, tapers to the well-rounded base, and is very shortly produced forward beyond the preceding whorl. The aperture is very shortly piriform, upper margin straightened with a slight callus within near the outer angle; other margins well curved and expanded. Internal axis rather wide throughout, widest above, smooth, its walls slightly concave within each whorl. At the end of the penultimate whorl there is a barely noticeable swelling of the axis, hardly visible in some specimens, and with no superposed callus.

Length 14.8, greatest diam. 5.8 mm.; whorls 14.

Length 15, greatest diam. 5.9 mm.; whorls 14.

Length 18.25, greatest diam. 5.3 mm.; whorls 13¾.

The length is estimated, since all of the examples have the peristome more or less broken basally. While very "top-heavy," it is less obese than *H. imbricata* v. Marts., which is strongly ribbed throughout. No other species of similar shape has the same axial structure. In having a large internal pillar, *H. bartschi* resembles *H. fusca* v. Marts. Neither species is a typical *Haplocion*, but they agree with no other of the defined sections of *Holospira*.

This species is named for Mr. Paul Bartsch, author of an excellent paper on *Holospira* and related genera.

HOLOSPIRA GOLDMANI Bartsch.

One example, 13 x 5 mm., agrees well with a cotype of this species, received from the National Museum through the courtesy of Dr. Dall. *H. gealei* H. Ad., of which the internal structure is unknown, may prove to be allied. It is not unlike *goldmani* externally, so far as can be gathered from Adams' inadequate description.

A NEW SPECIES OF PHOLADOMYA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

The figured type of the genus *Pholadomya* Sowerby is the recent *P. candida* Sow., from the island of Tortola in the West Indies, described in 1823. A large number of fossil species are known, but

during the eighty-four years which have elapsed since Sowerby characterized the genus, only one more recent species which can confidently be affirmed to belong to the typical section of the genus has been described. This is the *P. loreni* Jeffreys, 1881. *P. candida* has its hinge composed of a pair of nymphs sustaining the external ligament, and in front of the nymphs a triangular area, directly under the beaks, which supported an internal resilium, some fibers of which still adhere to the specimen in the National Museum. The anterior edge of the resiliifer is raised into a rib-like prominence, which is what in descriptions of the genus is usually referred to as an "obscure tooth." It is not a tooth, but a reinforcement of the pit or chondrophore. Not having a specimen for study in 1895, my description of this hinge from figures (Trans. Wagner Inst., iii, p. 530) is to this extent inaccurate. It is true that Verrill in 1881, and Locard in 1898, have described two bivalves under the names of *Pholadomya arata* and *P. africana* (Fischer MS.), but these do not belong to the typical section of the group and may belong in a wholly distinct genus. They are wedge-shaped, truncate shells with the chondrophore obsolete, and having an aspect which leads one to doubt whether the resilium was developed at all in either of them. Their soft parts are wholly unknown. It is therefore a matter of especial interest that in recent work of the U. S. S. *Albatross* in the N. W. Pacific, Aug. 10, 1906, at station 4904, in 107 fathoms, a right valve of *Pholadomya* was obtained, which I now propose to describe.

Pholadomya pacifica n. sp.

Shell resembling an unusually plump specimen of *Mya arenaria* in general form, white, very thin, the beaks near the anterior third; inner layer of the shell pearly; beaks low, slightly prosocoelous; anterior margin of the valve evenly rounded, posterior a little attenuated and with a slight gape but also rounded; hinge-line thin with a short, narrow nymph, the chondrophore also narrow, directed obliquely backward, under and nearly parallel with the nymph; interior polished when fresh, the specimen rather dull, almost concealing the pallial sinus, which is less deep than in *P. candida*. The muscular impressions are obscure, but seem to agree with those of hat species; exterior largely, finely granulose, like many *Thracias*, sculptured with more or less evident lines of growth, and with abo

nine low radial ridges, starting from the beak, near which there are some intercalary ridges which become obsolete about the middle of the disk; both ends of the shell are destitute of radial sculpture for about one-fourth the total length; there is no defined dorsal area, lunule or escutcheon. Length of valve 48; length behind the beak 30; height 34; height of beak above the hinge-line 2.5; (double) diameter 26 mm. The sparse radial sculpture in the middle of the shell is almost exactly like that of *P. candida*, except that in the latter there are obscure nodosities on the ridges and no intercalaries, while both ends have obsolete radial lines. In one specimen of *P. candida* there are eleven ridges. The sculpture of *P. arata* and *africana* is quite different. The base of *P. pacifica* is gently arcuate. The specimen is registered in the U. S. Nat. Mus. as No. 110,456. It may be added that the granulation of the surface in *P. candida* is much less dense and conspicuous.

THE SHOWALTER COLLECTION.

BY HERBERT H. SMITH.

Every student of North American fresh-water shells is familiar with the name of Dr. E. R. Showalter. He collected, probably, three-fourths of the Alabama *Pleuroceratidæ* described by Lea, and not a few of the *Unionidæ;* many of Anthony's species came from him, and he corresponded for years with Lewis, Hartman and other eminent conchologists. Dr. Showalter resided at Uniontown, Perry county, and afterwards at Point Clear, near Mobile, and he made extended excursions to the Cahaba, Coosa and other rivers of the Alabama system. His work, interrupted by the Civil War, was taken up again about 1867, though not apparently with the same enthusiasm. Until Aldrich took up the task, Showalter was almost the only man in this rich field, and his specimens are scattered through all our collections.

Few naturalists know that Dr. Showalter had a collection of his own, and fewer still imagine that it is in existence. It had, in fact, a narrow escape from destruction. After Dr. Showalter's death the shells were stored for years under his house at Point Clear. Like